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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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BIG MAUI DEAL

Alexander & Baldwin Charter an
Inter-Island Steamer.

THE OOKALA DEAL IS DENIED

Honokaa to Declare Monthly Divi-
dends — The Fluctuations—A
Quiet Day on Change.

A sensation was caused yesterday
when it was learned that J. P. Cooke,
of the firm of Alexander & Baldwin,
had chartered the Inter Island steamer
Noeau for a special trip to Maui. The
cargo of sugar was not fully discharged
from the vessel when she started out.
At half past one she steamed out to
make the run as fast as possible.

The steamer was chartered at 7:30
in the morning. They delayed departure
in order to see if the Mariposa
would be sighted by noon. If she had
been, the Noeau would not have left
for Maui. She must be back before the
Mariposa leaves for San Francisco.

Rumors were ripe as to what was the
object of the move. It was reported
that it was for the purpose of making
a large deal in Kihel before the Mariposa
left. Other rumors were circulated.
None could be verified. Alexander
& Baldwin would say nothing when
interviewed upon the subject. It is
safe to say, however, that some large
deal was the cause of the sudden move.

The article which appeared yester-
day in an evening paper, representing
that Frank Hustace had made a sale
of the controlling interest in Oookala to
Mr. Schwartz was unfounded.

Mr. Hustace wished to state expres-
sively that there was no such deal. At
present he holds options on the
controlling interest of the stock in question,
and the reported sale of 2501
shares was not made. No options on
Oookala stock will be taken to San
Francisco.

At the special meeting of the Hon-
oka stockholders yesterday it was de-
cided to pay monthly dividends of 2½
per cent. The surplus at the end of
the year will be paid out as an annual
dividend. The proposition of dividing
the stock was laid over until the next
meeting. It was decided to add a new
six-roller mill to the present one of
three rollers.

Yesterday was an off day for stocks
generally. Trading was not active,
the most being done in assessables.
Several slumps were noted.

Maunalei held firm through the day.
Twenty-seven and a half premium was
offered on 'Change. Some sales of \$30
premium were made, but at night a
number of shares were offered at the
same premium as in the morning.

Kihel also took a drop. After closing
at \$25 premium Wednesday night,
a number of shares were offered at \$20
premium yesterday morning. A num-
ber of sales were made at \$17.50. Al-
though there was talk of some being
offered at \$15, none could be had at
that price. Owing to the favorable
water reports, it should open strong at
\$20 premium this morning.

One of the most noticeable back-
ward slides was Oahu, which opened at
\$30 and closed at \$27.50. Honokaa held
firm with a slight advance. There
were very few sales in the heavier
stocks. The day was the quietest that
the brokers have had this week. The
outlook is that today the trading will
be quite brisk.

A Strong Team.

Drs. Wood and Day, two of the best
known practitioners of the city, are
forming a partnership to begin the
middle of next month. Both men have
the very highest standing in the pro-
fession and as well are representative
citizens. Both are members of the
Board of Health and have at all times
willingly given their services to the
public. Dr. Day is port physician and
Dr. Wood is on the staff at the Queen's
hospital.

The two physicians will have their
office on Beretania street, where Dr.
Wood is at present located.

NOT DECORATED.

(Philadelphia Times.)

A Washington girl asked Gen.
Wheeler why he ~~had~~ no medals, and
he replied that he had none. "I am
no bicyclist," added he, "and I never
made a century run in my life."

THE BIGGEST OF THEM ALL

Senator Henry Waterhouse Buys Over
Niulii Sugar Plantation—Judge
Charles F. Hart, the Seller.

• • • • •

SENATOR HENRY WATERHOUSE.

(Photo by Davey.)

Senator Henry Waterhouse has pur-
chased Niulii sugar plantation of Judge
Charles F. Hart. The price paid for
this splendid property is kept a secret
for the present, but it is known to be
very large, for Niulii is the gem of Ko-
hala valley.

This important sale will create a
great sensation in local financial
circles. It is understood that Senator
Waterhouse has purchased adjacent
lands. Negotiations have been pending
for several weeks, but the matter has
been kept extremely quiet by the par-
ties concerned until late yesterday af-
ternoon, when the deal was finally
consummated.

The Kohala railway has a station at
Niulii, thus enabling the plantation to
ship its sugar direct to the port of Ma-
hukona. Previous to the coming of the
railroad Allen & Robinson's schooners
called at Niulii. The property has a
large sea frontage.

HEAVY BOOKINGS.

Many People Ready to Make Long
Journeys.

The following passengers are booked
at W. G. Irwin & Co.'s office for the
Mariposa, sailing for San Francisco
next Friday: Mrs. E. D. Goodrich,
Capt. C. Soule and wife, Miss L. Irwin,
Mrs. L. P. Williams, H. Schussler, Mrs.
B. C. Crawford, Miss B. Davis, Miss Y.
Davis, Miss L. Davis, C. F. Herrick,
wife and son, J. F. McCrosson, E. Martin
and wife, A. L. Young, Dr. Cutler,
U. S. A. and wife, E. G. Clarke, E.
Pollitz, N. A. Johnson, Mr. Bradfield,
Mrs. J. J. Roby, Col. Z. S. Spalding,
Mrs. J. F. Morgan and child, V. C.
Gray, wife and child, C. P. Chamberlain,
Dr. McWayne, D. H. Eltian, L. E.
Mallory, wife and daughter, L. Lamb
and wife, C. Muller, Mrs. J. F. Crawley
and two children, Mrs. L. E. Hamsher,
Miss Grace Emery, Miss Margaret Phillips,
C. H. Rathbone, F. P. Watson.

The following passengers are booked
at H. Hackfeld & Co.'s agency for the
China, sailing for Yokohama next Sat-
urday: Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, A.
V. Hunter and wife, W. A. Hadden, C.
J. Kuhn, Mrs. M. A. Wightman, Mrs.
W. Wood, Mrs. A. A. Van Voorhees,
H. F. Grimm, Mrs. H. B. Arnold, Miss
Arnold, Miss M. H. Callaghan, Mr. and
Mrs. F. L. Pfingst, Mr. and Mrs. H. F.
Wichman, J. M. Haynes, Miss Haynes,
Miss H. M. Haynes, Miss B. Landers,
J. E. Stearns, J. M. Atherton and
daughter, Mrs. H. Stockbridge, Miss G.
Davis, A. C. Cass and family, J. Wadsworth,
Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Fish, E. B.
Reynolds, C. A. Brown, Dr. and Mrs.
C. R. Hodges.

CAMBON TO REPRESENT SPAIN.

MADRID, March 21.—The Queen Re-
gent has signed the decree giving M.
Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at
Washington, full power to represent
Spain at the exchange of the ratification
of the treaty of peace with the
United States.

E. A. MOTT-SMITH

He Was Yesterday Made Foreign
Affairs Minister.

IS TO TAKE OFFICE AT ONCE

A Young Son of the Land—An At-
torney at Law—Public In-
struction Matters.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Attorney E. A. Mott-Smith is the
new Minister of Foreign Affairs and
ex-officio Minister of Education. That
his name was under consideration has
been known for a couple of days. It
was decided yesterday morning to offer
Mr. Mott-Smith the post, and after
considering the matter a few hours he
accepted. The commission will issue
early today and the chair at the council
table left vacant when Judge Cooper
was made Attorney General upon the
resignation of W. O. Smith, will be oc-
cupied. It is understood that it was
President Dole himself who first men-
tioned the name of the new man. The
appointment is, of course, with the
chief executive, but the members of
the Cabinet were consulted and a
unanimous decision was reached.

The talk down town during the noon
hour and in the latter part of the day

SENATOR HENRY WATERHOUSE.

(Photo by Davey.)

was not all one-sided, though there
was agreement that there seemed very
small chance of a mistake having been
made. On one hand was the criticism
that Mr. Mott-Smith was too young for
the post. On the other hand it was
contended that the young men of the
country were entitled to representation
and that one of the very ablest young
men had been chosen. Personally, the
new Minister is a very general favorite.
He has been warmly in sympathy with
the party in power here since
1893. He has large interests in the
Islands and has proven himself a cap-
able man of affairs by the management
of large property interests with which
he has been entrusted. He is an en-
thusiastic yachtsman and his face is a
familiar one on the tennis courts and
at society gatherings. His duties as
Minister of Foreign Affairs will be
light, as a matter of course, but he has
fallen heir to a lot of work in the De-
partment of Education. This will re-
quire closest attention and much time.

President Dole said that he consid-
ered the new appointee had especial
qualifications for the place. "It is
true," said the President, "that he is
a young man, but the Cabinet age will
average satisfactorily. Mr. Mott-Smith
in consenting to take the place ex-
presses a willingness to give much
time to school matters and we require
an active, intelligent man at the head
of that department to keep it up to its
present standard, to advance it and to
carry out all of the work inaugurated
by Minister Cooper. The matter of
selection has been given much thought
and while a number of citizens have
been consulted, at no time has any
name been mentioned."

At his office yesterday, Mr. Mott-
Smith said that the call came to him
as a surprise. Naturally he was, he
said, greatly flattered to be a member
of the Cabinet of the country in which
he was born. He was gratified that the
call had come to him and would do his
best to discharge the duties of the office
and to assist the administration in
every way possible.

Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith was born in
Honolulu on May 12th, 1873, his father,
Dr. J. Mott-Smith, having located in
these Islands in the year 1851, follow-
ing the profession of dentist. Mr. Mott-
Smith, Senior, was well known as a
public spirited citizen and held various
responsible positions under the Govern-
ment, notably those of Cabinet Min-
ister, Minister Plenipotentiary at
Washington and later in 1868, went to
Washington in connection with the

Reciprocity Treaty. Mr. Mott-Smith,
Sr., was married to Miss Ellen Dominis
Pats, daughter of Gen. Pats. Mr. E.
A. Mott-Smith when five years of age
was taken to Boston, where he re-
mained seventeen years, receiving his
earlier education at Chancery Hall
School. In 1895, he commenced a
course of study in law at Harvard Col-
lege, but the death of his father in
that year compelled his immediate re-
turn to Honolulu. After adjusting his
deceased father's affairs he entered
the law office of Mr. A. S. Hartwell,
but severing his connection with that
firm in October, 1897, he engaged with
Messrs. Kianey & Ballou and in March
of the following year was admitted to
the Hawaiian Bar, when he opened
practice on his own account. In July
of the same year, he was appointed a
member of the Board of Immigration.
In August, 1898, he married Miss Anna
Elizabeth Pats of this city. Mr. Mott-
Smith is manager of the Mott-Smith
estate and also vice president of the
Hawaiian Trust & Investment Com-
pany and enjoys the esteem and con-
fidence of his fellow citizens.

Home-Going.

(The Reveille—U. S. V. Engineers.)

The day of our departure homeward
seems near at hand and the subject of
our return is on every one's lips. We
all feel glad, and rightly so, for it
means to most of us an experience that
words are powerless to describe—the
meeting of those dear ones whose
friendly intercourse and companion-
ship we forfeited when we left our
homes for a foreign shore. While the
prospect is a happy one, a tinge of re-
gret crosses the mind—amounting in
many cases to a feeling of sorrow—at
the thought of what we shall leave be-
hind. We have been here eight
months, and during that time have
learned to regard our temporary
home with feelings stronger than af-
fection. Certain impressions we have
received can never be erased and in
the future their recollection will be
 fraught with pleasure—and a sigh.
When enduring the rigors of a north-
ern winter we shall long for the balmy
breezes that kiss the palm leaves—as
ardently in January as in June—and
some of us when the full moon lights
up the prairie and the wind brings
it with the sound of the sea, will think
lovingly of those perfect nights

NEW MONEY POINT

The Rothschilds to Establish a Bank at San Francisco.

DEVELOPMENT OF PACIFIC

Capital of \$8,000,000 to Be Paid Up—Edward Pollitz Mentioned as an Official.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—A report is current in local financial circles that the Rothschilds intend to establish a great banking house in San Francisco. Those who are interested in the project are keeping their counsels a secret as far as possible, but a few details of the project have become public. The kings of the world's finance, as is well known, have large mining interests on the Pacific Coast, and are also reported to be largely represented in the recent development of the sugar plantations of the Sandwich Islands.

If the Rothschilds do not own in full certain immense mining properties in Mexico, British Columbia and Alaska they are supposed to control them, as well as to have large amounts of capital invested in some of the California mines. In addition they are currently reported to have entered the Hawaiian field since the annexation of the Islands, and to them is attributed in some quarters the late wonderful development of the sugar interest in that group, and, inferentially, in San Francisco. The object in establishing the bank in this city is to gather together all of these interests and center them in this city by means of a great financial institution, as well as to be in a situation to take full advantage of the other developments on the Pacific brought about by the new political conditions on both shores of the great ocean, as well as in the Philippines Islands.

The Rothschilds never do things by halves, and their bank, if it be established in San Francisco, will be provided with an immense capital: \$5,000,000 is the figure stated. This amount will not be only on paper, but will be paid up in full. The proposition has taken such form that the managers of the institution, it is reported, have already been selected in the persons of the members of the firm of Edward Pollitz & Co., who have so successfully placed several large sugar plantations on the local market of late. The story goes that Edward Pollitz is to be the outside manager, and his associate, Henry St. Goar, is to be the resident and financial manager, both under very large salaries. There is reason to believe that this statement of the selection of the Rothschilds as their local banking representatives is well founded. Edward Pollitz is now absent in Honolulu and does not yet know of the offer to be made to him, while Henry St. Goar will neither affirm nor deny that he has received an offer for his partner and himself to take charge of the five-million bank.

No contract has yet been signed, it is said, for the reason that Mr. St. Goar will not act, even in his own behalf, until Mr. Pollitz has been consulted, and it may be stated as a fact that the acceptance or rejection of the proposition will be made jointly by the two gentlemen interested. The chances seem to be that they will not refuse the flattering and remunerative proposition of the great financiers. The business to be done by the proposed Rothschild bank will be that of a regular commercial bank, with dealings in stocks and bonds of every description.

Recent private advices from New York announce that Drexel, Morgan & Co. of that city, will in the near future establish a bank in this city. The business of the new bank will have special reference to San Francisco's enlarging commercial traffic with the Orient. As is well known, silver is the money medium of trade in the Far East, and the new bank will engage extensively in handling Mexican dollars and silver exchange. It is reported that the capital will be \$1,000,000, nearly all of which has been subscribed in New York.

At the hotel last evening Mr. Pollitz courteously declined to discuss the above. He would only reply that at this time he could say nothing of the matter.

THE NEW ARMY

Distribution of the Major-Generals Created.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President has practically made up the list of one general officers to be retained in the volunteer branch of the service. The basis of all the calculations is an army of 65,000 men, for the President insists that he will not call for volunteers in addition to that number unless an emergency arises. The reorganization limits the number of Major-Generals to be appointed to one for every 12,000 men, and the Brigadier-Generals to one for every 4,000 men in actual service. On this basis, as there are already three Major-Generals in the Army in the persons of General Miles, General Brooke and General Merritt, there is room for but two more.

To fill these two places the Presi-

dent has selected General Blodget and General Otis. It is safe to say that the list of brigadiers to be appointed will include the following names: General Wood, at Santiago; General Wilson, at Matanicas; General Lee, in the province of Baracoa; General Davis, now on duty with the Court of Inquiry into the beef scandal; General Ledlie; General MacArthur, at Manila; General Chaffee and General Frank.

AMERICAN GIRLS.

LONDON, March 22.—The Liverpool correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says information has been received there from Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa, that two daughters of an American missionary are held in captivity by the natives of the Mendy district, their parents having been tortured and killed.

The British Colonial authorities at Sierra Leone, according to the correspondent, are investigating the case.

IS HERE TO STAY

Honolulu-Seattle Line is a Fixture.

A Brand New Big Steamer Coming—Future of the Garonne Hilo Business.

The new British-American liner Port Albert has just been completed in England with a carrying capacity of 6,000 tons and the latest appliances for handling big freight in short order. She has also superior passenger accommodations. The Port Albert is now on her maiden trip from London to Sydney and will arrive in Honolulu about May 1st. From this port the Port Albert will sail for Seattle and be run regularly in place of the Garonne.

The Garonne has been chartered for the Alaska trade during the coming summer and will run to Honolulu next fall again if the traffic warrants it. The Garonne is due at this port on next Tuesday and will not touch at Hilo, either coming from or returning to the Sound.

Hilo's coast trade will be attended to by the steamship Ethel Thompson due in Honolulu about April 6th and to continue on the Hilo-Honolulu-Seattle run indefinitely.

The British-American company will put on steamers carrying the American flag when the United States shipping laws are put in force with regard to the Island-coast trade. The Frank Waterhouse Co., Ltd., the owners of the line, have a large capital available and the service will be regularly maintained and augmented.

Tickets of this line will be interchangeable. E. W. McGinnis, the general freight and passenger agent of the British-American company, will arrive on the Garonne next week.

PROF. A. KOEBELE.

California Board Anxious to Secure His Services.

By the Alameda Prof. Albert Koebele, the Government entomologist, received a letter from B. M. Lelong, Secretary of the Horticultural department, State of California. It states that the State Legislature had adjourned, and an appropriation of \$7,500 had been passed to be devoted to an expedition abroad in search of parasites and predaceous insects to prey upon such species as abound on the orchards of the State of California.

Mr. Lelong further states that in April there would be a meeting of the State Board of Horticulture, and he would like to hear of any suggestions from Prof. Koebele.

The Board is evidently of the opinion that Prof. Koebele is the one person to secure the best possible results, and to suggest in which way the money can be best expended. They want to know whether Prof. Koebele could undertake the work, and whether it will be possible to secure the co-operation of the Hawaiian Government in the matter. Prof. Koebele will lay the matter before the Board of Agriculture at its next meeting, April 7.

SAILORS DUE OF YELLOW JACK.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The British steamer Dunstan, Capt. Jones, which has arrived from Para, Brazil, lost two members of her crew during the voyage from yellow fever. The Dunstan, while in Para, sent three of her crew ashore to the hospital suffering from the same disease.

BENNINGTON AT WORK.

NEW YORK March 22.—A Sun cable from Manila, dated March 23d, at 11:35 a. m., says: The gunboat Bennington arrived here this morning, towing two small steamers and one brig, which were seized on suspicion of being filibusters. They were captured at Saseagon.

A NAVAL RESERVE

Every Prospect of an Organization Here.

Mr. McStockier, at the Head of the Movement—Has Advices from Secretary Long.

Honolulu is to have a Naval Reserve. All wishing to join the new organization should send their names to Collector General F. B. McStockier, who will have charge of the organization. Mr. McStockier is the originator of the plan.

Mr. J. B. Castle of this city wrote to Secretary Long in regard to the matter some time ago at the instance of Mr. McStockier. He desired all the necessary regulations regarding naval militia in order that he may form such a reserve.

The communication from Mr. Castle was very well received by the Navy Department. They were especially gratified at the prospect of establishment of such an organization in the Pacific, as at present it is impossible to maintain a sufficiently large naval force here.

If all goes as expected, an officer of the navy will arrive in the near future. He will furnish instruction in the technical matters, drill and ship life for the new battalion. It is also thought that some one of the vessels of the navy will be assigned to this port for use as a school ship.

The naval reserve in the late war proved to be invaluable. They were in the thickest of the fighting in Cuba and all acquitted themselves with honor. The new organization will be of interest and an advantage to the Islands. It is hoped that Mr. McStockier will succeed in forming a first-class battalion, worthy of the new possession. There is much excellent material available.

CZAR REED.

BOSTON, March 21.—A Globe interview with Ames L. Allen, secretary of Speaker Thomas B. Reed, at Alfred, Me., today, contained the statement that Mr. Reed will never again be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Allen further said: "It is Mr. Reed's disposition to withdraw from politics entirely. As to Mr. Reed's antagonism in connection with the McKinley administration, there is absolutely nothing in it. With regard to the war with Spain, Mr. Reed has been no more conservative than was President McKinley at the beginning. As to the present war in the Philippines, Mr. Reed is simply disgusted with it."

SHERMAN NOT DEAD.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 21, 7 P. M.—There is no truth in the statements published in the United States and cabled back here, representing that John Sherman is dead. It is incomprehensible how these reports originated.

The American line steamer Paris, Capt. Frederick Watkins, arrived here this evening before dark, and it was immediately reported that Mr. Sherman was not only alive but better, resting easily and expected to recover.

He will be transferred, if all goes favorably, to the United States cruiser Chicago on Thursday. The cruiser is now coaling at Kingston, Jamaica.

TROOPS COMING.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The War Department has ordered a battalion of the Sixth United States Artillery, consisting of Batteries A, I, K and N, to duty in the Department of California, with station at Honolulu. Maj. Samuel M. Mills has been assigned to command the battalion.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these disasters, over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonial have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous consequences. It is especially prized by mothers for their children, as it never fails to effect a speedy cure, and because they have found that there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies, as it contains nothing injurious. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. J. All druggists and dealers.

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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

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DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Bookbinding

Hawaiian Gazette Office.

DETROIT
JEWEL
STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE,
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE,
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE,

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE,

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE,

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE,

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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</

A CLOSE CRATER

Proposal to Have a Cemetery in Punchbowl.

PINSECTION OF THE PLACE

It Meets Many of the Prescribed Requirements—Road—Soil Average.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

President Dole led again yesterday a large party of Board of Health, Cemetery Association and newspaper men on a trip in quest of a graveyard location. This time it was a drive to Punchbowl. The crater has long been favored by Mr. Dole and others as a burial place. If it is desired to have a cemetery within the notable landmark back of town every feature of the place is unobjectionable. It is close in. The soundings made and exhibited yesterday have shown that blasting for graves will not be necessary. The place can be easily drained. The possibilities for ornamentation are unlimited. Excepting around the extreme edges the land is the common top soil and black sand to a depth of many feet. At the edges the hardest ground can be worked with a pick. There is in the neighborhood of 100 acres. The road to the place is excellent. The land can be secured.

The chief objection to the place is that it should be reserved for a city park and for residence sites.

The views of those who attended officially yesterday will be submitted to the committee having the authority of selection.

In making the trip up the party had two wagons. The travelers were packed into one for the return. This was because a rear wheel of the second rig collapsed. The passengers who were in danger for a moment were President Dole, Editor Norrie of the Independent and a representative of the Advertiser. It was a rather bad looking situation for an instant, as it seemed that the vehicle must go over completely and have quite a fall.

Everything looks beautiful inside the crater. The kiau trees are growing well. These and other trees were planted there by the direction of the late King Kalakaua. The lantana flourishes, of course. The view in any and every direction from Punchbowl is well known to all for its charm. A walk from the city to the place would not be a trying undertaking and the road is better than ever. Among those in the party were Messrs. Schaefer, Dayton, McDonald. The several soundings had been made some days ago by men sent by Road Supervisor Cummings.

WITH THE BROKERS.

There is a steady bit of dealing in such leaders as Oahu, Ewa, Waialua, Honokaa, but the quotations are practically at a standstill. It is believed that with some of the choicest stocks the limit for the present has been reached. But as they are eagerly sought after by investors they may advance somewhat.

Maunalei assessable was firm yesterday at the premium of \$20 the share and will advance. It was quite active on the street.

Kihel trading was lively as ever. It opened at the \$20 premium, just as predicted. In the middle of the afternoon there was a slump for about half an hour. Then it rallied and closed strong at \$27.50 to \$30 premium on the share. It should open today, if signs are correct, at \$25 premium. The trading in it is very heavy. The slump of thirty minutes was caused by the desire of a number of speculators to make quick turns. A large quantity of the stock is to be taken to the coast.

It has been known for several days that something was "on" in Ookala. The secret came out yesterday just after the Board meeting. Henry Waterhouse & Co. have been gathering in the stock in the interest, it is said, of Harry Schwartz, the visiting representative of Chas. Sutro & Co., of San Francisco. The local brokers hold 2501 shares, just a majority. Just what deal is to be made cannot be learned. If the trade is closed it will amount to nearly \$400,000. R. W. Shingle, with Waterhouse & Co., was questioned on the matter, but would give no particulars. It was admitted that the local brokers had the controlling interest of Ookala (options) locked up in their safe. Reports from the plantation are better than ever. The yield will be over 4000 tons, insuring a dividend of between 20 and 30 per cent.

Kalihii Pumping Plant.

The contract for the boilers of the new pumping station at Kalihii has been given out. The successful bidder was the Pacific Coast Machine Co., the president of which is J. P. McCord.

son, who has been visiting Honolulu and who leaves on the Mariposa. Their bid was \$7972. The contract calls for two Sterling boilers, to be landed at the wharf by the 15th of July. The contract for the pumping plant was given out some time ago. The Sterling boilers are used extensively in the United States navy.

Death of a Child.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. G. Bryant, of Kilauea, Kauai, died last evening in this city. The child was named after his father, Edwin Julius Gerald Bryant, and was 6 years and 8 months old. The cause of death was cerebral meningitis. Mrs. Bryant was present with the boy, having been with him since they brought him here. The body will be embalmed and held for burial until the father arrives from Kauai.

A SENATOR HERE

Clarence D. Clark, a Big Man of Wyoming.

A Staunch Republican—Has Been a Firm Friend of Hawaii—Is Just Re-elected.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

United States Senator Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming, and Mrs. Clark, came yesterday on the Alameda. They are domiciled at the Hawaiian hotel, where they will remain until April 18, when they will return to the States.

Senator Clark is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee. He stood resolutely for the annexation of



CLARENCE D. CLARK.
(A Wyoming U. S. Senator.)

these Islands from the beginning, and he has cheerfully pushed the interests of the country on every occasion. Shortly after his arrival yesterday, the Senator called at the Executive Building and paid his respects to President Dole and the Cabinet officers. It is Senator Clark's intention to make a close observation of things in Hawaii during his visit here.

Senator Clark is a young man and is held in the highest esteem in Wyoming, where he has resided for many years. He is an administration Republican and is one of the hardest workers in the committee rooms in Congress. His colleague, Senator Francis E. Warren, has also earned a reputation as one of Uncle Sam's leading statesmen.

The Congressional Record has this official biography of Senator Clark:

Clarence D. Clark, of Evanston, Wyoming, was born at Sandy Creek, Oswego county, New York, April 16, 1851; was educated in the common schools, and at the Iowa State University; admitted to the bar in 1874 and taught school and practiced law in Delaware county, Iowa, until 1881; in that year removed to Evanston, Wyoming, where he has since resided; was prosecuting attorney for Uinta county four years; was appointed associate justice of the Territory of Wyoming in 1890, but declined the office; upon the admission of Wyoming as a State was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses; was defeated for re-election to the Fifty-third Congress by a fusion of Democrats and Populists; was elected January 23, 1895, to the United States Senate for the term ending March 3, 1899, to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of the Legislature to elect in 1892-93; was re-elected for a full term of six years at the recent session of the Wyoming Legislature.

A Policeman No More.

Last night Nigel Jackson wore the uniform of a police officer for the last time. The resignation which he sent in a few days ago in order to accept the position of travelling salesman for a local sewing machine agency, takes effect today. He will soon leave for Hawaii, which island he will canvass thoroughly, opening an agency at Hilo, which he will take charge of. Mr. Jackson has been with the police department for a year and a half, during which time he has been an efficient officer. His friends are gratified at his success in securing his present position.

To Select a Garrison Site.

Col. C. E. Compton, commandant at the Presidio, the San Francisco military post, is in Honolulu on duty. He will select and recommend a site for a permanent military post at this place. Col. Compton is the pleasantest of military men, a veteran in the service. He has seen many years of hard work on the frontier. The colonel is well known and well liked in the army and is a favorite with civilians wherever he is stationed.

BELT LINE PLAN

Charter for Railway to Encircle Big Island.

HEADQUARTERS AT HILO

Every District to be Touched—Lands to be Opened Up To Volcano by Rail.

The railroad for the island of Hawaii is assured. The franchise was granted by the Cabinet yesterday.

The new road will be capitalized at first with \$50,000 with the privilege of increasing to \$10,000,000. It is intended that the road will encircle the big island. Starting from Hilo it will run through North Hilo and thence a belt line clear around.

A branch line will be run into the Oia district. Another will probably be run from the Kau section, passing by the Volcano House.

The new enterprise is certain to prove a strong developing agency for Hilo and the rest of the island. Large tracts of land, at present untenanted, will be opened up. Later these tracts will be divided into small holdings which will give an increased, permanent and progressive population. A number of new plantations will surely be started along the line of the road.

For Hilo the benefits accruing will be very great. Car shops, roundhouses, stations and other adjuncts will be built. Men like B. F. Dillingham and Col. Albert Whyte will be behind the enterprise and the necessary buildings will be started soon. The work will give employment to a large force and much money will be put into circulation.

It will not be many months before the clanging of the bell and the striking of the whistle of the iron horse will be sounded in the rainy city.

The promoters have already secured about 20,000 acres of choice land and more will be purchased soon.

SECULAR QUESTION.

Sunday Schools Cannot Use Certain Grounds.

Messrs. Theo. Richards, W. A. Bowen and F. W. Damon, who represented the Sunday School Union in the request that the use of the Executive Building grounds be permitted for a grand rally to be held early in the summer, received a negative answer yesterday morning. A member of the Cabinet said later in the day that the Government did not wish to place itself in the position of favoring any particular branch of the whole church as against another. It may be mentioned that the Sunday School rally is a protestant enterprise. There will be no trouble in securing satisfactory grounds elsewhere. Some of the Sunday School workers are very much put out over the adverse decision of the Cabinet. It is claimed on the outside that no favoritism need be shown and that the Cabinet allowed greater offense to the fine proprieties when it had the grounds in use for months for American soldiers, to the exclusion of residents of the country, and that the same thing is done when the grounds are given over on the Fourth of July to committees.

PORTO RICANS.

People of the Island are for Independence.

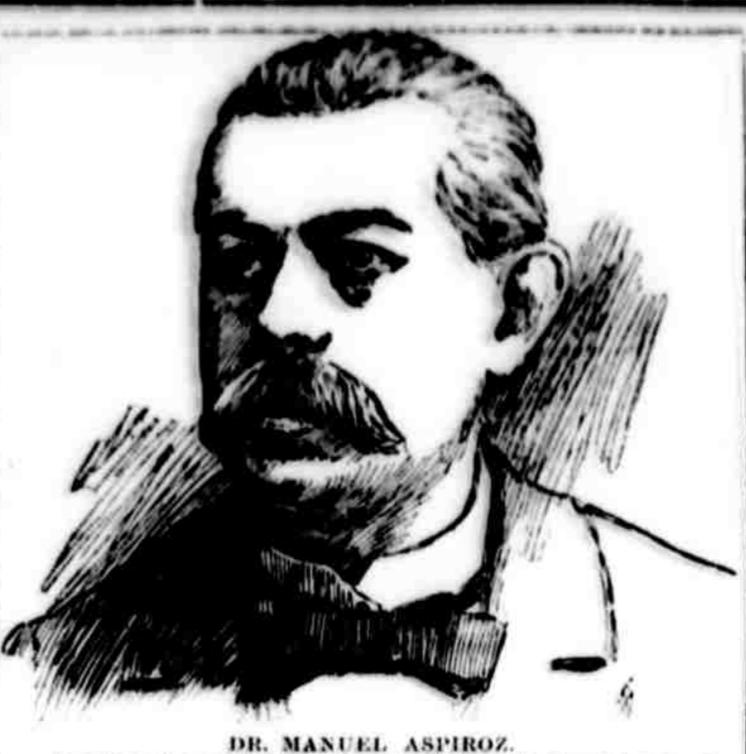
NEW YORK.—"The Porto Ricans want independence," said Col. William H. Hubbell, commander of the Forty-seventh regiment, which had a triumph in Brooklyn upon its return from Porto Rico.

Col. Hubbell in an interview declared that a Porto Rican Aguilalbo can cause this Government much annoyance. The Porto Ricans have become demoralized by the examples of Cuba, having observed the successful issue of a great revolution. He continued:

"We found out that there is a latent determination among a large class of Porto Ricans to gain independence. We found many of the native Porto Ricans given to treachery. Many who received us with flowers and loud hurrahs were afterward discovered in some of the plots against us. Our sentinels did not need the caution of their officers to refrain from sleep. Some of the natives were detected sneaking up on the sentinels for the purpose of stabbing them in the back. After that, whenever we saw a suspicious-looking man, we made him throw up his hands and submit to search. Our men thus halted were frequently found knives in their sleeves.

A Wedding

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Olive Lamb to Mr. W. W. Bristol, to take place April 3rd. The bride-elect is a charming young lady of San Francisco. Mr. Bristol is the registrar of the Kamehameha schools. He is a graduate of the University of California, and since his arrival here has made many friends.



DR. MANUEL ASPIROZ.

A prominent figure in the history of modern Mexico is Dr. Manuel Aspiroz. He was born in 1836 in Puebla, became a graduate of law in 1853, and in the war which wiped out the empire was a soldier in the Republican army. He has held many positions of trust under the republic of Mexico.

A WHITE CRUISER

Maiden Voyage of a Japanese Warship.

A Beauty Built in San Francisco—Her Name Means "One Thousand Years."

The Japanese second class twin screw cruiser Chitose anchored in naval row yesterday morning at nine o'clock from San Francisco and will remain in port one week coaling and then sail for Yokosuka, a naval station in Japan, thence to Yokohama.

Chitose means literally "Thousand Years," and is the Japanese way of expressing the hope that the fleet white cruiser may live forever.

The Chitose is one of the swiftest and largest vessels of her class in the world and is of 5,000 tons displacement, 396 feet long, 46½ feet wide, has an indicated horse power of 15,500 and a speed of 23.76 knots on her trial trip. Her armament, which she will receive in Japan, will consist of thirty guns and five torpedo tubes.

She carries now about 200 men and is officered as follows:

Capt. K. Sakurai Commander I. Mori, Lieutenant-Commander J. Ushida, Lieutenant-Commander R. Kamaya, Fleet Engineer T. Hirata, Staff Engineer K. Kisaki, Staff Surgeon B. Hara, Lieutenant K. Takamatsu, Lieutenant H. Sawazaki, Paymaster U. Shimidzu, Surgeon S. Tedzuka, Paymaster H. Yamazaki, Sub-Lieutenant G. Katsuki, Sub-Lieutenant U. Suzuki, Assistant Engineer T. Okazaki, Sub-Lieutenant S. Yokoo, Sub-Lieutenant T. Tajiri and Assistant Engineer Y. Ikeda.

The lack of guns prevented a salute.

from the Chitose upon entering the harbor, although a squad from the United States Engineer corps was at the shore battery ready for firing a reply.

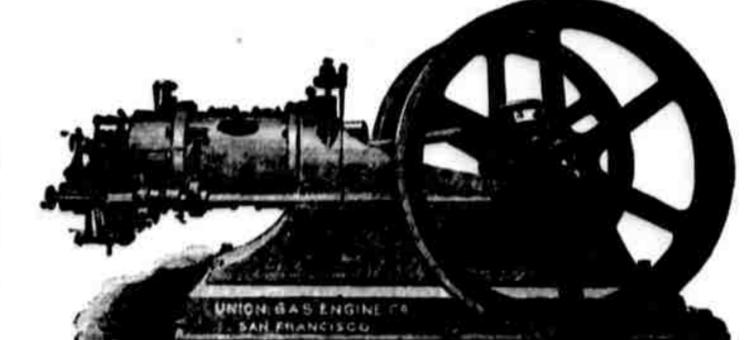
NAVAL REPAIR SHIP.

Valuable Services of the Vulcan in the Cuban Operations.

Every officer in the American fleet at Santiago, from the Admiral down, has praised the usefulness of the Vulcan. Her equipment was equal, says Engineer-in-Chief Melville in the Engineering Magazine, to that of any but large repair-ships on shore, and the work actually done by her covered almost every conceivable part of the machinery of a war vessel including repairs to masts, gun mounts, dynamos, main steam pipes, main piston rods (for small ships), brass castings without number, and a considerable quantity of iron castings. This last is an especially interesting feature, as it is believed that the Vulcan is the first vessel ever fitted with a cupola for making iron castings. The object of such a ship is readily seen; it enables the vessel to have every repair, short of a break-down of some of the larger parts, made on the station, when otherwise they would have been compelled to go at least several hundred miles, and in some cases more than a thousand, to reach a repair yard.

Rev. E. Edwards, pastor of the English Baptist Church at Minersville, Pa., when suffering with rheumatism, was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "A few applications of this liniment proved of great service to me. It subdued the inflammation and relieved the pain. Should any sufferer profit by giving Pain Balm a trial, it will please me." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. All druggists and dealers.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE



THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work.

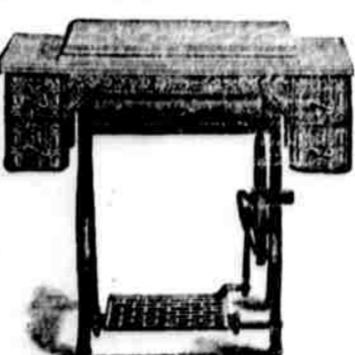
"UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power.

Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

We Don't Want Your Money! Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.

We are Sole Agents for

the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."
Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

LAST WEEK

We had a talk about Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Chairs and Mirrors, this week we shall tell you about some other things that are also essential. We would like to call your attention to our grand display of

Extension Tables.

These are of entirely new patterns, and will accommodate from four to fifteen people. We also have some very handsome

Silk Floss Pillows

Just the thing for your PARLOR or SITTING ROOM. To give them a cozy appearance.

There has been such a demand for Box Couches that we are making a specialty of them at present. Now that the hot weather is coming on again, have you given thought about getting an awning either for your place of business or your residence. We are prepared to make all sizes.

J. HOPPS & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—

their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display. We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware. For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Daulton Fancy, Wedgewood,

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY

MARCH 21, 1889.

THE RACIAL FRICTION.

The collision of the Japanese and the Chinese on Sunday last, at Kahuku, is a surface indication of the serious troubles that are concealed in our labor system. Whether or not from an international standpoint the United States have protected the Chinese resident in one of its territories is yet an open question. The Chinese government may demand compensation for these violent deaths, and for the assaults upon its citizens. It is fortunate for these Islands that this collision of races occurred after, and not before annexation. For if it had occurred before that event, we would have been involved in trouble with China.

This collision of the two races at Kahuku suggests the fact that we are in a very reckless way, apparently laying the foundation for trouble in the future. Of course, so long as there is inscribed on so many of the commercial banners the words, "After us, the Deluge," no warning will be heeded with any patience.

What we are rapidly drifting into may be realized by comparison. If on the Mainland the proportion of Asiatic males to adult white citizens was the same as it is in these Islands between the Asiatics and Anglo-Saxon adults, there would be at least two hundred millions of Asiatic adults living on American soil. The prospect of being overrun with two hundred thousand of them caused the Nation to alter its political policy, break its treaty with China, and declare an open door only for trade, with a very closed door for immigration.

This reckless policy of increasing plantations, trusting to luck for labor in the future, works no harm just now because Japan supplies our needs, on call. But this policy is gradually placing our labor supply in the hands of one class of aliens, who have no interest in the country beyond what they can make out of it. The inevitable result must be that our plantations will be at the mercy of these people, just as the mining interests in many States are in the hands of the laborers. And the larger the number of Japanese employed on the plantations, the easier it will be for them to organize labor unions and dictate terms.

We are now simply laying the foundations for Japanese labor supremacy here. Everyone who has paid any attention to the subject knows that the combination of labor has been made a careful study by Japanese agitators here, and they only wait for the opportune moment when they can act without much danger of failure.

This wholesale importation of Japanese laborers will not be in the end, ease the labor market, but tighten it, after the Federal immigration laws are extended to this Territory. The tendency now is to import freely all the labor needed, but if new plantations are established the demand will increase faster than the supply, and the extension of the immigration laws will cause a stringency at once.

On the other hand, it will be urged that if the sugar industry becomes less prosperous hereafter, the price of wages will naturally decline, and labor will be abundant. The experience of the Mainland will hardly justify this conclusion.

Any thoughtful person will see that we are now importing immigrants who must serve under our penal contract laws. Within twelve or fourteen months from this time, these contract laws will be void, under the organic act which will be in force by that time.

To-day the jail stands before about fourteen thousand contract laborers. What will happen next year, when the jail suddenly disappears?

Every community is optimistic. It is the law of its life that it should be so until it has had bitter experience. No prophet or wise man ever lived who checked this optimism.

Is all preaching then in vain? The cynic says yes, in vain.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.

The Journal (Paris) has given recently an interesting account of a portion of the French army known as the "Foreign Legion." This Legion presents a phase of European civilization with which few are familiar.

The headquarters of the Legion are in Algeria. The enlisted men are not only French men, but men from all parts of Europe who can pass the physical examination. They enlist, give fictitious names, and no questions are asked about their antecedents. The number reaches about five thousand. Every enlisted man has a "history," young and fraudulent bankrupts, those who have embezzled money, those who have quarreled with and

deserted their wives, those who have spent great fortunes sons of rich men, who have become disgruntled, soldiers in despair of earning a living, actors, money men, who have "thrown up the sponge," men involved in social scandals, men from the aristocratic classes in Europe, drift from the countries and cities of the continent to this Legion in Algiers, passing through the gates over which should be written, "they who enter here, leave home behind." No respectable recruits enter it. It is reserved for these worthless or vicious.

These hopeless men have only one interest in life, the honor of the Legion. They know no nationality. They do not respect any flag. With their hands against all men, by reason of their unfortunate experience, they have no patriotism, or principles. Compelled by an irresistible law of life to love something, they learn to love the Legion. It stands to them for all there is in life.

These men are irritable, and insubordinate. Only wise officers are detailed to command them. Their courage on the battlefield is superb. They wear more decorations for bravery than any other body of the army. It is said that they never retreat.

The British soldier enlists, because he is indolent or dissatisfied. The American regular enlists, because he is indolent or demoralized. But as a rule these men come from the lower ranks of the people. Their range of experience is limited. The dull vice of intemperance forces them into the ranks.

The bravery of this Foreign Legion calls for a clearer definition of courage. In its physical manifestation on the battlefield, it is the same in cut throat and patriots. Life counts for nothing in both cases. The renegade and the true man face death with the same steadfast eye.

To the patriot it means dedication of life to high objects. To these men of the Foreign Legion it means an impatient waiting for a desperate leap into the dark. It is only to the Legion that they are true.

A C METERY.

The location of a cemetery is certainly a serious matter. Within a hundred years cemeteries were generally provided, but for some time to come the old method of burial will be followed, and provision for it, on a large scale, must be made.

There are some strong reasons against establishing a cemetery within Punchbowl. The first consideration must be for the living and not the dead. Not only must sanitary conditions be looked at, but the needs of the large population that will reside here must be kept in view.

Whenever water can be freely distributed on the heights, the rim of the old crater will furnish most desirable dwelling places, or places of public resort. By leveling off the rim, a large number of valuable building sites of great value may be had. If it is not desirable to let these building sites pass into private hands, they will be most valuable, in connection with the inside of the crater as breathing place for all people. A rapid transit line will open up the entire summit to general use. A boulevard may easily be made around the rim, which will, with rapid transit, make the place a public resort equal to any in the world.

If the interior of the Bowl is used for a cemetery, it would hardly be an appropriate act to use the rim for pleasure. A superb place for general use would, therefore, remain unavailable. The possibilities of Punch Bowl as a breathing place, are not as yet appreciated.

But a large cemetery must be established. If there is no other place available, the site within Punch Bowl must be used. It should not be done, until it is conclusively shown that no other spot can be found.

There appeared in these columns, not long ago, authoritative statements, that cemeteries, as a rule, were not cared for in a generation or two. The living quickly forget the dead. The great majority of the graves in public cemeteries are uncared for. Sanitary questions also arise. We are only at the beginning of our knowledge of the origin and spread of disease. Is it safe to assume that the living would be protected, if a cemetery were placed in Punch Bowl? It is not a pleasant thought that our descendants, if it was placed there, might regard us as having sinned against light.

If a plate could be found at a distance from the city suitable for a cemetery, railway facilities for reaching it could readily be made. A branch road running from the main track of the Oahu railway company to a cemetery established in Kalihi valley would provide cheap and ample accommodation. The cemeteries in many places are reached mainly by railways. These views are tentative only.

The new Cabinet member adds youth and good looks to the ministry and besides is well balanced and possesses a thorough knowledge of Hawaii and

THE WHITE MAN IN THE TROPICS.

Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, one of the highest living authorities on the life of man in the tropics, declares that the statement is entirely untrue that the white man cannot live and work in the tropics. Mr. Wallace not only resided in the hot countries for twelve years, but obtained the experience of many others who live in the tropics. Moreover he is a noted biologist. He cites the case of many Dutch families in the Moluccas, who have been continuously on the islands for 300 years, and "still have the fair complexion and robustness of form characteristic of their kinsfolk in Holland." He says: "The fact is the white men can live and work anywhere in the tropics. If they are obliged, and unless they are obliged they will not, as a rule, work even in the most temperate regions. Hence, wherever there are inferior races, the white men get these to work for them, and the kind of work performed by these inferiors becomes infra dig. for the white men. This is the real reason why the myth, as to white men not being able to work in the tropics has been spread abroad."

Professor Blackman, of Yale college, on the same subject, quotes from the report of the National Board of Health, in which it was said that "the old idea that the negro surpassed the white in enduring tropical or Southern climate was false." He believes after many years of observation in Florida, that the popular impression regarding the inability of the white man to work in the tropics is incorrect.

The climate of Queensland is entirely tropical, and yet there is no complaint about the white man's inability to work, either as a gold miner, or sheep shearer, or railway hand.

At a recent dinner given in Boston, Capt. Stockton of the Navy said: "The Navy, for he could stand tropic heat white man was the man to put in the Antarctic cold better than any other race."

The climate of Hawaii is more favorable to the healthy living of men from the temperate zones than many other tropical climates. But men are found here who will say that the white man cannot work in the tropics. Olmsted, in the "Slavery and Slave States," said that while a slave owner in Louisiana was telling him that no white man could work in the South, he was watching a gang of Irishmen who were digging ditches on the plantation—the severest of all work when he pointed out these white laborers to the slave owner he replied quickly "Well, an Irishman isn't a white man."

There is no reason so far as climate is concerned, why the Anglo-Saxon should not do all of the manual labor in these Islands. But there are many strong commercial and personal reasons why he does not. So long as a larger money profit can be taken from Asiatic than from American labor, the American will not be wanted as a laborer. If it is said that the profit of good civilization should be taken into the account as well as the money profit, the reply is that such talk is an exacerbating and impracticable proposition; that, as a rule, any business conducted on the Sunday school theory of loving your neighbor must come to grief, that any "concessions" made by good men to the doctrine of the brotherhood of man are merely acts of formal politeness towards the Lord, and have no "honesty" meaning in them.

The fact that the bone and sinew of Hawaii is today mainly Asiatic, and the addition to that bone and sinew is constant, means this: That even if the white man can work in the tropics we do not feel that there is any Divine or other call to make ourselves missionaries for "Propagating the White Man in the Tropics."

After all, and upon a more exhaustive study of the question, does it not appear that in extending to the Asiatics the blessings of our free institutions, and in putting before them the object lessons of our civilization, we are doing a grander work than can be done by permitting these Islands to be infested with any more white laborers? If in doing this, we make incidentally a profit out of it, we can rest assured that the profit blesses the work.

THE RISE OF WOMAN.

The meeting of the National Council of Women in the United States was held in Washington in February. It represented twenty-five different bodies, and its constituency reaches the number of 700,000. Among the societies represented were the Woman's Relief Corps, the W. C. T. U., the Woman's Republican Association, the National Society Purity League, the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and the National Council of Jewish Women.

The subjects discussed were, imperialism, international arbitration, woman suffrage, prison reform, good citizenship, child culture and Christianity, as related to sociology.

Women no longer discuss these great public questions in a childish way. A few years ago, it was charged, with

comes out in that they did not understand "great" questions and they did not have any impractical schemes. Not only do they now grasp these questions, but they carry them, in many cases, with more intelligence than men. The schools and the colleges are paving their way on women's work. Instinctively as honest as men, and, owing to circumstances, more honest intellectually than men, the women of America are, unconsciously, making new foundations for the social structure. In them is the great hope of the advance of civilization, because through them the children will get their first instruction and those habits of thought which form character.

It is a common observation that mothers quickly lose their hold and influence over their mature sons by reason of their ignorance of life. No affection or self-sacrifice can compensate for a sound knowledge of the wisdom of the world. The young man who discovers that his mother is not a safe adviser in social matters, because she knows little of the art of life, may render to her an outward respect, but he quickly and silently withdraws his confidence in her judgment about his own conduct of life. No woman and mother is, or can be, a wise adviser of her growing children, unless she has kept herself abreast of the best social wisdom. A mother's "wishes" have little influence on young men, who see that these "wishes" are not founded on good understanding.

The true imperialism of America lies in the existence of a great nation, where the women cease to be bearded children only, and become the wise instructors of children.

The history of the evolution of women in America shows that they will obtain in the end all that they are entitled to get. The movement towards woman's suffrage is retarded only because the women are not united in desiring it, and, as a body, do not insist upon it. In industrial and commercial business, women have become prominent only when they have actually shown their intelligence and capacity and resolution. The employment of women in many industrial forms, during the last twenty years, is a quiet social revolution, with far-reaching consequences. Its effect on the marriage relation has hardly yet been widely felt. The practical knowledge of educated women slowly reconstructs that relation, and will in the end make better homes.

TWISTING HIS TAIL.

Many of those who know Ambassador Choate, personally, or by reputation, tell that it was once a question of time when he would wound the feelings of the Sensitive Patriots by some unfortunate remark that he would make to a British audience.

The time came swiftly. In one of his speeches made in London recently, he followed his usual and happy way of dealing with men and things, and said that the American people had gotten some fun by twisting the tail of the British lion, in the Venezuelan affair, and he congratulated the British because they looked pleased, and did not resent the twist.

The very Sensitive Patriots in America, who are rarely caught in the act of doing anything good for the good of the country, aside from the display of extreme sensitiveness, do not like Mr. Choate's remark. The San Francisco Chronicle takes up the tail, the tongue of which sounds protest against "un-Americanism" and rings it on the highways, as a warning to Mr. Choate. It says that the British, in assuming to interfere in Venezuelan affairs, violated the Monroe doctrine, and that the people were very serious in giving the tail of the lion a powerful twist.

It refuses to believe that it was a playful, or humorous twist, done in a moment of hilarity, but that it was a diplomatic, international, solemn and severe twist, done after mature reflection, and under the responsibility that America has assumed, as the supervisor of the nations that exist between the North Pole and Patagonia. Mr. Choate is told that he launches himself on a sea of trouble, when he makes trifling remarks about a serious matter. He is advised to carefully avoid rousing the anger of Sensitive Patriots, and it is intimated that if he indulges in such offensive remarks, he will suddenly hear the screech of the Eagle over his head. It feels, with other Sensitive Patriots, that if Mr. Choate alluded to the subject, he was bound in conscience to approve of the twist as a patriotic measure, done in accordance with the national traditions, and, as the Irishman said of his potatoe, it was altogether too "sauvage" a matter to joke about.

The Sensitive Patriots are suspicious of any concessions to the Britishers. They are not prepared for a good understanding with "perfidious Albion." They are sure that if the relations between the two nations are cordial, the American nation may in some way get "left." They believe that our Embassadors to the court of

comes out in that they did not understand "great" questions and they did not have any impractical schemes. Not only do they now grasp these questions, but they carry them, in many cases, with more intelligence than men. The schools and the colleges are paving their way on women's work. Instinctively as honest as men, and, owing to circumstances, more honest intellectually than men, the women of America are, unconsciously, making new foundations for the social structure. In them is the great hope of the advance of civilization, because through them the children will get their first instruction and those habits of thought which form character.

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BAD IN MANILA

There is Need of More Troops in Philippines.

NATIVES NASTY EVERYWHERE

Aguinaldo's Wild Threats in Col. Smith's Territory—On Various Islands—Fighting.

AGUINALDO'S THREAT.

MANILA, March 22—5 P. M.—According to a prisoner captured by our troops, Aguinaldo has announced that he will personally take charge of the reserves at Malolos, and march into Manila within twenty days unless the Americans withdraw in the meantime. The concentration of rebel forces in the vicinity of Malabon gives color to the statement of the prisoner.

Apparently inactive since Sunday, the opposite has been the case with the American forces. A reorganization entailing many changes has been in progress since the abandonment of the flying column. Gen. Wheaton and Gen. Hale's brigades have not been assigned, but the Oregon regiment, the Minnesota regiment and the Twenty-second regulars have been concentrated at the camp on the Luneta, on the water front, in readiness for immediate transportation when the plans of the military leaders have been formulated.

Our troops are entrenched and the situation is practically unchanged.

The enemy has refrained from making any attacks, and it would appear that the rebels are saving their ammunition for a decisive movement.

Advices received from Cebu by a coasting steamer say everything is quiet there.

The United States transport Sherman, which sailed from New York February 3, has arrived here. One child, two sailors and two privates died on the voyage and one man was drowned in the Mediterranean.

COL. SMITH'S ISLAND.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from Honolulu says: A scare is reported in the island of Negros.

Upward of sixty Spanish refugee planters have arrived at Ilolo and state that a native tribe, 20,000 strong, living on the Montescos river, twenty miles south of Bacolada, threatened to destroy the haciendas and crops. They have a few firearms, but are mostly equipped with spears and bows.

The Spaniards requested arms from Gen. Miller to defend themselves and their property.

There is no change in the situation here.

The wounded men are recovering. Another dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: Reports of fighting in the island of Negros, without any particulars, have reached Manila.

The transport Indiana is leaving now for Negros with one battalion of the First California Regiment under Col. Dubose.

MORE MEN FOR MANILA.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Additional reinforcements reached Gen. Otis at Manila this morning, as is indicated by the receipt of a dispatch from Gen. Otis, saying that the transport Sherman had just arrived with the troops in good condition. The Sherman followed the Grant through the Suez canal and preceded the transport Sheridan over the same route. The Sheridan is expected to reach Manila in about two weeks. These three vessels will add about 5000 fresh regular troops to the forces in the Philippines and are expected to aid materially in the plans, which contemplate the complete subjugation of the insurgents before the opening of the rainy season, about the middle of April.

ILIOLO FIGHTING.

MANILA, March 20.—Advices from Ilolo over the cable now in operation give fuller details of the severe engagement on Thursday last. The rebels attacked in force during a reconnoissance toward Maasdurria by portions of the Sixth Artillery and Eighteenth Infantry. A battalion of the Tennessee regiment was hurried up to support the outposts, and the troops of reconnoissance swung into action. There was two hours of desperate fighting, which Gen. Miller directed from the firing line. The Americans fired by volleys and advanced after every shot until they were within few hundred yards of the rebel position, while the artillery shelled with good effect. Night prevented a charge, and with the darkness the troops withdrew to Jaro.

The Eighteenth fired 70,000 rounds of ammunition and the rebel losses are placed conservatively at 200 killed and 300 wounded.

TROOPS ARE NEEDED.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A Sun cable from Manila, dated March 22d, at 4:40 p. m., says: Advices have been received here from Cataibagan, Island of Samar, showing that trouble with natives there is almost certain to occur. The headquarters of Gen. Lukban, an insurgent leader, is at Cataibagan. The place has been fortified against attack, women and children have been removed from the town to safe places,

in the interior and Gen. Lukban declares that he will never surrender, but will burn the place to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Americans.

The situation of foreigners in Cataibagan is precarious, as the insurgents are ugly, and there is danger of natives attacking them. It is impossible for Gen. Otis to send troops from Manila to the island, the situation here precluding any such action. There is great need for all troops now here and those en route, and the smallness of the American forces renders extensive military movements, particularly in other islands, practically out of the question.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 21.—The convention between Great Britain and France delimiting their respective frontiers in the valley of the Nile was signed by the Marquis of Salisbury and the French Ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, respectively.

TRIP TO KAHUKU.

Engineer Officers Take an Outing.

Chief Engineer Kluegel in Charge of the Party—A Pleasant Time.

The excursion to Kahuku yesterday, given by Chief Engineer Kluegel of the O. R. & L. Co., to the Engineers, who expect to soon be ordered back to the States, was a successful one in every respect. With the exception of three or four who had to be on duty, every commissioned officer of the Battalion availed himself of the opportunity to take the trip.

Two special cars were attached to the regular train, leaving Honolulu at 9:15 a. m., and both were well filled, as many of the officers were accompanied by their families, and several ladies and gentlemen from the city were included in the invitation.

At Kahuku ample time was given to inspect the mill and the process of sugar making was followed from the unloading of the cane from the plantation cars to the loading of the sacked sugar into the cars of the O. R. & L. Co. with the greatest interest. The many questions asked were unusually intelligent ones and it was a pleasure to answer them.

Caterer Chapman had charge of the refreshments and while the party were at the mill a lunch was spread in one of the cars, which was well patronized in the early part of the return trip.

The day could not have been a better one for an excursion and all present expressed themselves as being indebted to Mr. Kluegel for a very pleasant and instructive trip.

Notable among the guests were G. N. Compton, Col. Ruhlin and Maj. Wool and Langford. Several of our most prominent Civil Engineers were of the party and representatives of some of the large manufacturing concerns in the States who are largely interested in our progress. Mr. Edwards, who is here in charge of the preliminary work on the new sewerage system, was also in the party.

RELIEF FOR CHILD WIVES.

Money Remitted from Honolulu for this Purpose.

It will be remembered by many that when Dr. Emily B. Ryder was here about two years ago, presenting the sad condition of the child wives of India, that a subscription was raised to aid in instituting legal proceedings for their relief. The plans for the use of the money were not then fully perfected, and it was placed in a Savings bank here subject to Dr. Ryder's call.

She recently asked for the money and a draft for the amount was forwarded to her on the Alameda, to Brisbane, Australia, where she is at the present time. Since leaving Honolulu she has been working in the interest of the same cause in Australia. The sum remitted to her, including principal and interest, amount to \$367.05.

LICENSED BROKERS.

There has been considerable feeling among the licensed stock brokers during the last few days on account of a number of people transacting a regular broker's business without having any license. The following list has been handed in, showing those brokers who have obtained their license up to March 28, twelve of whom are members of the Honolulu Stock Exchange.

Safe Deposit, Fidelity Syndicate S. M. Dodge, Harry Armitage, W. E. Brown, Jas. Morgan, Hawaiian Trust & Investment Co., W. A. Love, R. C. A. Peterson, Gear-Lansing, A. J. Campbell, L. C. Able, J. H. Schnack, G. H. Paris, H. Waterhouse, Ballantine & Eakin, J. Q. Wood, Lewis & Co., F. Hustace.

BUSINESS CHANGE

Passing Away of Voeller & Co. Retail Grocers.

A WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT

Livingstone and Soule the New Proprietors—Voeller's Career—A Clothing Firm.

The Voeller grocery business is a thing of the past. In the future that well known corner of Hotel and Fort streets will be occupied again as a clothing store. Livingstone & Soule will be the new proprietors. It will be run in conjunction with their present establishment, "The Kash," on Hotel street.

The name of Paul J. Voeller is familiar to all old residents of this city. His history has been full of ups and downs, some of the latter being pathetic. His first occupation was clerking in the grocery store of Hustace & Co. His possession of this world's goods was extremely small.

As the years went by Voeller, by thrift and economy, managed to get enough money together to set up in business for himself. He started an unpretentious little grocery store on the corner of Beretania and Fort streets, where the Dewey restaurant is now. Soon he made another step forward. When the Mott-Smith block was enlarged, at the corner of Hotel and Fort, he moved into it. He then extended his business and put in a large stock of groceries.

Fortune smiled on him for a time here. He built up a good business and made money. His health broke down, however, and he made a trip to the coast in hopes of bettering his condition. He came back, but his improvement in health was not lasting. He was soon compelled to give up altogether and left for the coast again, this time for good.

After his departure the local lodge of Odd Fellows, of which he had been an active member, took hold of his business. J. A. Magoon and Larry Dee undertook the supervision. Lately, however, it was evident that to run the establishment would be impossible. The property has been leased to Livingston & Soule. Clerks are now busy taking stock, and one of the old landmarks will dissolve into an up-to-date clothing establishment. Capt. Soule is booked to sail on the Mariposa, his trip being taken in connection with the new house.

At the St. James.

(San Jose Mercury.)

Miss Alice Campbell, daughter of Mr. James Campbell, of Honolulu, gave a reception and dinner to a party of fifteen young lady friends at Hotel St. James yesterday afternoon and evening. All of the young ladies are attending Notre Dame college and ten of them are from Honolulu. To see the party seated at the dinner table recalled most vividly the true and happy Hawaiian life. The beautiful young ladies were all dressed in white and cream with wreaths of roses, carnations and similes hanging about their necks and shoulders, lending a very pretty effect. The universal custom in Hawaii of wearing these wreaths (called leis there) is an admirable feature that always attracts the attention of visitors, and when introduced in the dining hall at Hotel St. James, gave a slight idea of the charming social life in the "Paradise of the Pacific." The table was very prettily decorated and the entire arrangement was given a certain dainty effect that was charming alike to Californian and Eastern tourists that thronged the dining room last evening. The following young ladies composed the party:

The Misses Alice Campbell, Abbie Campbell, Muriel Campbell, Beatrice Campbell, Genevieve Dowsett, Marian Dowsett, Irene Dickson, Ada Rhodes, Violet Makee, Rose Cunha, from Hawaii, Elizabeth, Bradley, Louise Bradley, Virginia Gabala, Alice Graves and Stella Eaton.

A Neat Roster.

A copy of the official roster of the Second Regiment, Oregon Volunteer Infantry, has been received in this city. It was compiled by Miss Amelie de F. Smith, and dedicated to those soldiers who went from Oregon to Manila.

It is elegantly gotten up. On the outside of the cover are the seals of the United States and of Oregon, surrounded with the Stars and Stripes and the regimental colors. It is bound with Manila hemp, which is suggestive of the objective point for which the regiment sailed. It is replete with elegant engravings, among which are the Governor of Oregon and the chief officers. The signature of every man in the regiment is also reproduced.

Came Very Near Dying

Blood Bolt: Abscesses Formed: Health Gone.

We are glad to inform our readers that Miss Anna Soule of Waikiki, soon died, but recovered entirely her health and is now in a greatly improved condition.

She was ill for a long time.

BIG IRON WORKS

A Representative Now Here on Business Bent.

PUEBLO, COLO., ESTABLISHMENT

With a Company that Employs 6000 Men—Iron and Coal—The Local Iron Works.

Among the guests now at the Hawaiian Hotel is Mr. A. C. Cass, of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Cass is the vice president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., situated at Pueblo. He is here on a combined business and pleasure trip.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. is a very large corporation. Its estimated working force is about 6000 men. The daily production of coal amounts to about 135 tons. Three railroads pass through its territory, among which is the celebrated Santa Fe.

"Yes," said Mr. Cass to a representative of the Advertiser, "I am looking over the field here with a view to establishing an agency here. I cannot say at present what the outcome of my intentions will be, but at present everything looks favorable.

I consider that these Islands form a first class field for our products. There is an immense quantity of pipe, pigiron and steel being used. We are situated about 2000 miles nearer the Islands than the Eastern firms and that much advantage.

"Even if we do not place an agency we shall have our connections here and shall try to get a portion of the trade.

The local Iron Works is a very good institution. The men in charge are thoroughly competent and have succeeded in building up a first class business. When they get the new plant, which will be soon, they will be able to do better work and more of it.

"My mission to Japan and China will be the same as here. The Orient, in many ways, is just awaking from its slumber. There will be a big demand for steel and iron in both Japan and China.

"No, I am not here on any railroad enterprise. It has been rumored that our company and the Santa Fe intend to work together and establish some railroads on these Islands. That is not so.

"Honolulu is one of the prettiest surprises that a man can get. Your business blocks, the residences, the amount of business being done, are all astonishing. The city as a whole is perfectly delightful."

KIHÉ'S PORT.

Vessels for New Place to Enter at Kahului.

Large quantities of lumber, much machinery and many cargoes of supplies for the new Kihé plantation are to be brought from the coast direct. The schooner Defender, 280 tons, is already on the way from the coast to Kihé with a full load. It is more than likely that the mill and the steam plows will come direct instead of transshipping at Honolulu.

For the present the Kihé port of entry will be Kahului. This will in all probability make Kahului the second port in the Islands. The agents for the plantation applied to the Government for the privilege of using either Kahului or Lahaina as a port of entry. It was necessary to designate Kahului, as it is in the same district as Kihé.

Kihé has ample water front with good anchorage and with deep water for a wharf. A wharf will soon be constructed that will accommodate ocean going vessels.

DOCKS AND SHOPS FOR MANILA.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Government has also decided to have plans prepared for the establishment at Manila of a great naval station. It is proposed to build dry docks there, together with fully equipped machine shops, so that the largest of our battleships in Asiatic waters may be docked and repaired there in case of necessity.

COAL FOR DEWEY.

Navy Department Sending Fifty Thousand Tons to Manila.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Equipment Bureau of the Navy is now loading at Newport News 50,000 tons of coal to be taken to Manila. This coal will be taken through the Suez canal and thence to Admiral Dewey's fleet.

All the coal used by the Navy Department in the Philippines and the coal stored at Honolulu is sent from the Atlantic seaboard, mostly from Newport News or Baltimore. The department has already shipped 40,000 tons to Manila since the war began. The coal sent by steamer goes through the Suez canal and that in sailing vessels around the Cape of Good Hope. The trip through the canal takes about fifty days, and the sailing vessels make it in five months. The coal for Honolulu is sent by way of Cape Horn. Nearly all the sailing vessels are American, while most of the steamers are British. Some suggestion has been made

that coal might be taken from the Pacific Coast, but the tests of coal mined there have not been satisfactory to the Navy Department. Some coal, but not much, has been purchased in Australia and sent to the Philippines.

NEW MAGAZINE GUN.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—There was a private test at the navy yard today of the Melton new magazine rifle. Gen. Miles and some other Army officers witnessed the test. The new gun uses the gases generated by the firing to operate the magazine mechanism. It can be so arranged that one pull of the trigger empties the magazine, or it can be fired as slowly as desired, the automatic arrangement ejecting the empty shells, reloading and cocking the piece. The test, on the whole, was satisfactory.

THEORY OF THE FLAMING SWORD.

"Ah! talk of blessings! What a blessing is digestion! To digest, do you know what it means? It is to have the sun always shining and the shade always ready for you. It is to be met by smiles and greeted with kisses. It is to hear sweet sounds, to sleep with pleasant dreams, to be touched ever by gentle, soft, cool hands. It is to be in Paradise."

"There came a great indigestion upon the earth and it was called a deluge. All the evil comes from this. Macbeth could not sleep; it was the supper, not the murder. His wife talked and talked; it was the supper again. Milton had a bad digestion, and Carlyle must have had the worst digestion in the world. Ah! to digest is to be happy!"

"There!—how does that strike you for burst of eloquence? I quote from Trollope. If there is anything wrong about the theology you must hold him responsible. As for its physiology and pathology (pardon all these "ologies") I can answer for the correctness of these two. And so can millions of people besides me. They speak of the curse of indigestion continually in every language; they groan and writhe under it in every land and climate.

"For many years," says one of this innumerable army of martyrs, "I was obliged to bear as best I could the torments of indigestion. My appetite was practically destroyed. I ate, of course, because one must eat or die! but after meals I had great pain at the chest and around the sides.

"Sleep almost forsook my pillow, and naturally I was tired and exhausted. Sometimes better and then worse, but never free from pain and illness. I lived on with little or no hope of getting well. It is hardly necessary to say that I had medical treatment, yet no real benefit resulted from it. Happily at this time Mother Seigel's Syrup was brought to my notice, and so strongly recommended that I laid aside other medicines, which were doing me no good, and began using this one only.

"In a short time I realized a great improvement; food agreed with me and I gained strength. A little later—continuing to take the Syrup regularly as directed—the pains at the stomach, sides and chest wholly ceased, and I have not felt them since. My indigestion was cured at last, and I enjoyed the blessing of health. My son, who suffered severely from rheumatism, has been relieved by Mother Seigel's Syrup as by nothing else he ever tried. In gratitude I give you full permission to publish my letter should you desire."

(Signed) (Mrs.) Ann Barker, Field Lane, Braughing, Ware, Herts, Oct. 7th, 1898.

It was a fortunate circumstance for Mrs. Sarah Gell, of Melchbourne, Bedfordshire, that one day she had a personal talk with Mr. Smith, the butcher at Rushden. He told the lady that in his opinion if she went on suffering from indigestion and asthma (one of its consequences) it would be because she neglected to use Mother Seigel's Syrup.

"And," said Mr. Smith, "I speak from knowledge." She had been ill with this abominable ailment for many years, and had spent time and money in unavailing efforts to obtain relief.

Acting on Mr. Smith's advice, Mrs. Gell began using the remedy at once, and tells the outcome in a letter of which we have room for the conclusion only:

"I was better almost immediately, and was soon as well and healthy as one could wish to be. Now I keep 'Mother Seigel' in the house and it never fails to help us when needed for any passing complaint."

(Signed) Sarah Gell, Oct. 5th, 1898.

Judging from the force of his comment on the disease, I should say Mr. Trollope knew something about indigestion from experience. Most literary people do. To them, and to all other victims, I confidently command the best remedy yet found—Mother Seigel's Syrup.

MAY COPY THE OREGON.

The Alleged intention of England in Building New Ships.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A cable to the Sun from London says: "Goschen told the House of Commons on Thursday, when introducing the naval estimates, that the Admiralty had not yet decided upon the plans for the two new battle-ships which are to be built during the coming year. There is good reason to believe that both will be almost exact copies of the Oregon, whose performances in the late war greatly impressed the chief naval constructor of the British Navy. It is stated that the Admiralty has the full plans of the Oregon, presumably supplied by the courtesy of the United States Navy Department."

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort, instantly and permanently cured. Doane's Ointment, at any chemist's, 50 cents.

IN UPPER COURTS

Important Decision in Kahului Railway Case.

Injunction and Trespass Matters Brought Up Again—Supreme Court—Other Cases.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A decision was handed down yesterday in the matter of the Kahului Railroad Company vs. Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. The opinions are written by Justice Whiting and Messrs. E. P. Dole and H. P. Weber, of the bar, respectively, in place of Chief Justice Judd disqualified and Justice Frear absent. The exceptions raised by defendants from the Circuit Court are overruled. The principal points brought out in the opinions are:

Case lies for malicious misuse of process. The action of trespass may embrace the circumstances which accompany and give character to the trespass, irrespective of whether or not such circumstances might be the subject of a substantive cause of action.

Accordingly a petition in trespass which charges the defendant with fraudulently obtaining a temporary injunction restraining plaintiff from interfering with or preventing the continuous trespasses of the defendant upon the property of the plaintiff, is open to demur to the ground of duplicit or malinger of actions, where such additional matter is averred generally and by way of aggravation, and not with such certainty and particularity or in such a manner as to constitute a distinct substantive cause of action in the case.

In conclusion: It follows that the matter of pronouncing a temporary injunction was set up merely by way of aggravation, and does not, in the form of action, constitute a separate cause of action. This view disposes of both points raised by the demur, and of the questions presented in argument. Exceptions overruled.

In the matter of the Minister of the Interior vs. the Oahu Railway and Land Co., bill for injunction; a decree sustaining the plaintiff's bill has been issued by the Court.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Government Preparing to Try the Experiment in New Possessions.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Permission has been sent to Gen. Brooke in Cuba, Gen. Otis in the Philippines and Gen. Henry in Porto Rico, to organize an experimental battalion of natives, it is believed this policy can be carried on successfully in Cuba, thus relieving the United States regular troops and at the same time giving the island the basis of a native army which will learn American discipline and form a valuable nucleus of a military force in the days of independence.

In Porto Rico there is a need for a sort of mounted police, and these, necessarily, will be natives, with American officers in the higher grades.

Army officers do not believe anything can be done in the Philippines with native troops, at least for the present.

Accordingly, the orders to Gen. Otis have only been to look over the ground, leaving the actual use of native troops to the discretion of himself and Gen. Lawton.

RELIGION IN JAPAN.

No State Church—Freedom of Conscience a Guarantee.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Much interest was manifested to-day in reports to the effect that the Japanese Government is discussing a plan to adopt Christianity as the state religion. So far as it has been ascertained, however, the statement lacks credibility or foundation in fact. The published report was to-night shown to Jutaro Komura, the Japanese Minister, who was asked to make a statement on the subject. In reply, through an attache, he spoke substantially as follows:

"The statement that Japan is discussing a plan to adopt Christianity as its state religion is not true, and there is no possibility of this being done. Unlike Russia, England and other European countries, the Japanese Government has no state religion, but according to the constitution of the country each religion is given the liberty to exercise its functions so long as they do not interfere with or disturb the peace, in order and good morals of society."

SUFFERED FOR FOURTEEN YEARS I have been afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did, and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured. I am happy to say that it has not since returned—Josh. Edgar, Germantown, Cal. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. All drugists and dealers.

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MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and scaly infantile rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as well as grateful relief and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and economical.

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The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, dry blood and fish, potash and magnesia salts.

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A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

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STOP!

The "New Departure" hub brakes on the Columbia and Rambler wheels will allow you to stop your wheel as quickly as you wish by just back pedaling. Any one can ride down the Pali road at the head of Nuuanu with ease if one of our wheels is fitted with this brake.

They are great wheels. Columbias at \$50 and \$60, and Ramblers at \$50.

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Northern Assurance Company,

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J. D. IS ANGRY

He Sues New York Music Publishers.

Asks to Have the Press Stopped and Be Awarded Damages.

(San Francisco Call.)

A deathless song is alleged to have been stolen, both words and music; an impious hand has dared to snatch the laurels from a gifted brow, and that is why Joseph D. Redding, Bohemian musician, bon vivant, art connoisseur, lawyer and society idol nurses his wrath in wicked New York.

Eight years ago Mr. Redding paid a visit to Honolulu, and when he returned to this city with the scent of the orange groves in his hair he set him down in his boudoir on a sad, misty San Francisco summer eve and poured forth his soul in song. Then he breathed into the verses the breath of melody and sang them to his friends, who pronounced them beautiful beyond compare.

For years the song was cherished as his own. It was not intended for vulgar ears, upon whose tympani the soulful sentiment and the harmony would fall as seed on barren ground; but the author sang the tender verses to the select in Bohemia and at the fes-tal board of the Four Hundred in New York, where the poet-musician has made his home for the past three years.

One day not long ago Mr. Redding chanced to glance in at the window of a music store on Broadway and to his amazement saw the child of his brain in print, with the announcement that the song had been "arranged" by J. S. Liborno. He bought a copy and saw that not a word had been changed nor a note of music altered. Then wrote the poet to a lawyer friend in this city, and yesterday a suit was filed in the United States Circuit Court against E. W. Armstrong and the Model music store of San Francisco to enjoin them from continuing to expose the beauties of his song in print to the coarse gaze of a hard, senseless world, and to order the defendants to render an account of their sales of the said song (if any) and to pay him damages.

The complaint contains a copy of the printed words and music and a manuscript copy in the author's own handwriting. There are only eight lines, divided into two stanzas, but they are great, as will be seen by the following:

A SONG TO HAWAII.

The wind from over the sea
Sings sweetly, Aloha, to me;
The waves as they flow on the sand
Say Aloha; and bid me to land.

The last line of the stanza quoted delectately and ingeniously proclaims to the world the hospitable character of the Aloha wave. Now, the average wave that rolls and froths in equatorial regions is not in the habit of bidding the stranger to land except upon a coral reef or in the capacious maw of a 20-foot shark. But the Aloha wave is different. It is not only a welcome, but a wharf and a hotel as well. One cannot linger long on this delightful theme and must pass to the second stanza.

The myriad flowers in bloom,
Waft Aloha in every perfume.
I read in each lovelit eye
Aloha! Aloha! NUI OE!

Observe the easy manner in which "bloom" is made to rhyme with the noun "perfume" and how gracefully the poet has availed himself of the license of his craft as to shift the accent from the first to the second syllable of the latter word.

For the last line, "Aloha! Aloha! Nui oe!" criticism has nothing to offer. The line, no doubt, has reference to "each lovelit eye" in which the poet read the Aloha and so forth.

At the end appears the following:

JOSEPH D. REDDING.

1891.

To Kalakaua Rex:

And this is the outrage for which the injured poet asks balm at the hands of the court.

S. S. China.

There was no semi-quarantine of the liner China in San Francisco when she arrived in that port March 17th. Says the Chronicle of that date: "The steamship China, from Hongkong via Yokohama and Honolulu, arrived Thursday night and is now lying at the quarantine station undergoing disinfection on account of two cases of varioloid among the Chinese crew. Dr. von der Lietz, acting quarantine officer in the absence of Dr. Chalmers, boarded the China yesterday morning and ordered all cabin passengers vaccinated who could not show recent marks. Nine passengers were vaccinated, after which they were released, being taken to the dock in a tug. The China was taken to Angel Island for fumigation."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Thursday, March 28.
Schr. Concord, Harris, 11 hrs. from Kaunakakai; 42 cords firewood.

Schr. James Makoe, Tuilet, 12 hrs. from Kapan; 350 bags sugar, 100 bags rice.

Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, 8 hrs. from Lahaina; 4025 bags sugar.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, 24 days from San Francisco; pass and mail to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Wednesday, March 29.

Schr. Iwa, Kaufman, from Koolau.

Schr. Mikahala, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Kainai; 565 bags sugar, 390 bags rice, 25 pkgs. sundries.

Schr. La Ninta, from Hawaii.

Japanese man-of-war Chitose, Capt. K. Sakurai, 8 days from San Francisco.

Am. S. S. Alameda, K. Van Oterendorp, 61/2 days from San Francisco; pass and 400 tons of freight to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Schr. Ia Mol, Kamuka, 28 hrs. from Paauilo.

Thursday, March 30.

Am. schr. Spokane, J. Jamieson, from Port Townsend, February 25, to Lewers & Cooke; 772,262 feet of lumber, 39,000 lat, 350,000 shingles, 3 poles, 5,010 pieces timber.

Schr. Noeau, Pederson, from Lahaina; 4,411 bags sugar to F. A. Schaefer & Co.

Schr. Concord, Harris, 11 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

Sloop Kalulani, Sam, 16 hrs. from Waianae.

Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, 8 hrs. from Paauilo.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, March 28.

Am. schr. Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.

Schr. Kawallani, for Koolau.

Schr. Waialeale, Green, Kilauea.

Schr. Iwalani, Gregory, Honokaa.

Schr. Kilohana, Thompson, Kauai.

Schr. James Makoe, Tullet, Kapaa.

Schr. Kinai, Clarke, Hilo.

Schr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui.

Schr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Kona and Kau.

Schr. Lehua, Bennet, Molokai.

Schr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, Nawiliwilli.

Schr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala and Kona.

U. S. transport Conemaugh, Broomhead, Manila.

Jap. schr. Kee Lung Maru, Shimabaya, Yokohama.

Schr. Lady, Martin, Koolau.

Am. bk. Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco.

Wednesday, March 29.

Am. bkt. Jane L. Stanford, Johnson, San Francisco.

Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Lahaina.

Am. S. S. Alameda, K. Van Oterendorp, Sydney.

Gas. schr. Malolo, Sase, fishing cruise.

Thursday, March 30.

Schr. J. A. Cummins, Scarle, Oahu ports.

Nor. bk. Hercules, Tobison, Puget Sound in ballast.

Sip. Kalulani, Sam, Pearl Lochs.

Schr. Noeau, Pederson, Lahaina 15 p. m.

Schr. Blanche and Ella, Dudoit, Kauai.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SEATTLE—Arrived, March 17, bk. Oregon, from Honolulu.

SYDNEY—Arrived prior to March 21, br. schr. Moana.

MANILA—Sailed, March 20, schr. Ohio for San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, March 17, bk. Oregon, from Honolulu.

MANILA—Sailed, March 19, schr. Senator, for San Francisco.

AUCKLAND—Sailed, March 20, schr. Mariposa, for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, March 21, bk. Helios, Sailed, March 26, U. S. S. Cleveland, Manila, via Honolulu; March 21, bk. Ceylon, for Honolulu. Up and loading for island ports: Hilo; bk. Amy Turner (arrive), Honolulu; Schr. John Johnson (arrive), Honolulu; Schr. G. W. Wilder (sails March 22); bk. Albert (loads March 21); bktn. S. N. Castle, bk. Martha Davis (sails March 22), ship Fort George (loads March 23).

PORT TOWNSEND—Passed in, Mar. 21, schr. Endeavor, from Honolulu, for Tacoma.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, March 21, schr. City of Peking, from Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Alcaide, Am. schr., 282 tons (at Gray's Harbor)—Lumber thence to Kauai, by Chas. Nelson.

A. J. Fuller, Am. ship, 1781 tons (now at Honolulu)—Sugar from Kauai to New York.

Bidston Hill, Br. ship, 2143 tons—Mdse. San Francisco to Manila, £4100, by U. S. Government.

Cardigan Castle, Br. bk., 1120 tons—Government supplies San Francisco to Pago Pago, Samoa, J. J. Moore & Co.

Due in May.

Iroquois, Am. ship—Baltimore.

S. P. Hitchcock, Am. ship—S. F.

H. Hackfeld, Ger. bk.—Liverpool.

Aryan, Am. ship—Norfolk.

Foohing Suay—Haw. bk.—New York.

John C. Potter, Am. bk.—Newcastle.

Due in June.

Wega, Ger. ship—London.

Due in July.

George Curtis, Am. ship—New York.

IMPORTATIONS.

Per schr. Alameda, from San Francisco, March 29.—Twenty pkgs. lamp material, 31 pkgs. machinery, 23 pkgs. mds., 5 pkgs. oil, 5 pkgs. oranges, 15 pkgs. photo goods, 40 pkgs. potatoes, 4 pkgs. photo goods, 37 pkgs. iron pipe, 3500 pkgs. rice, 14 pkgs. stationery, 6 pkgs. snuff, 10 pkgs. saddle, 60 pkgs. tobacco, 4 pkgs. wire, 25 pkgs. wine, 2 pkgs. watches, 1 pkgs. advertising material, 12 pkgs. bicycles, 167 pkgs. boots and shoes, 100 pkgs. bottled beer, 4 pkgs. candy, 6 pkgs. corks, 4 pkgs. cigars, 100 pkgs. cigarettes, 104 pkgs. crackers, 50 pkgs. coal oil, 4 pkgs. cloths, 77 pkgs. dry goods, 38 pkgs. drugs, 12 pkgs. elect. goods, 39 pkgs. fish, 32 pkgs. groceries, 9 pkgs. glassware, 7 pkgs. hardware, 8 pkgs. hats, 18 pkgs. H. G. goods.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

From Kauai, per schr. James Makoe, March 28.—C. E. Spalding, George Fairchild, Maj. George Potter.

From San Francisco, per S. S. Alameda, March 29.—J. F. Beck, W. H. Carroll, John Charles Peterson, Hon. C. D. Clark and wife, Col. C. E. Compton, Miss Dowsett, C. Durst, Chas. F. Emerson and wife, Gen. C. F. Fitch, Andrew F. Fulton, Miss J. M. Fulton, Von Gafe and wife, W. F. C. Hanson, F. F. Jaques and wife, Wm. Kerr, W. E. Smith, Capt. R. Sweeney, Mrs. C. D. Warren, Miss N. Watson, A. Well, Miss Jewel Willard, L. D. Wilcock.

From Kauai, per schr. Mikahala, Thompson, March 29.—J. B. Alexander, William Kelley, J. S. Ferry, J. M. Cooke, Max Schlemmer, Miss Finkler, 17 on deck.

From San Francisco, per bk. Alden Besse, March 29.—Mrs. Templeton and two daughters, Mrs. Bowerwick.

Departed.

For Hilo and Way Ports, per s.m.r. Kinau, March 28.—F. E. Hine, E. C. Bond, Miss S. M. White, Mrs. E. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Ringland, Miss Ringland, Miss Green, C. E. Eagan, C. S. Desky, W. F. Pogue, Mr. Wilbur, Miss Grubb, Mrs. Akau, Mrs. Al. You, Louis Roback, Dr. Wetzell, D. R. Strauss, C. H. Horton, Jr., A. J. Storm, W. B. Jones, T. E. Wall, W. L. Beswick, F. J. Woods.

For Maui ports, per schr. Claudine, March 28.—C. B. Wells and wife, Miss Jennings, Miss J. Tanner, Mrs. P. A. Diau and two children, George Hona, James T. Taylor, Mrs. D. Lindsay, Mr. Maluhi and daughter, Capt. W. J. Leonard, Mr. Imbs, Col. Albert Whyte, Rev. A. Kummer, Miss Hadley, Wong Duck and wife, Y. Young, L. Hauptman.

For Kona and Kau, per schr. Mauna Loa, March 28.—S. Ozaki, K. Kobayashi, Mrs. Nakamura, Mrs. Beckley, Y. Akana, Enoch Johnson, Ben Bruns, Deputy Sheriff Omstead, Miss Hayesden, J. W. Cathcart, R. D. Silliman, D. Porter, C. A. Galbraith, Mrs. Green, T. T. Meyers, W. H. Crawford, Miss Mossman, J. Greenwell, Eddie Cunningham, Miss Laura Duncan, Miss A. Christian, Miss J. F. Eckardt, J. D. Paris, E. P. Dole, James McCandless, John McCandless, Mrs. Douglass and son, Mrs. Devlin, Mrs. McGuire and children, A. G. Correa, Father Aloys, Rev. S. Fukao, Dr. Hayashi.

For Kauai, per schr. W. G. Hall, March 28.—H. C. Perry, Judge Blake, W. Fisher, W. L. Wells, Judge Perry, G. A. Davis.

For Kapaa, per schr. James Makoe, March 28.—Max Nelle.

For Honokaa, per schr. Iwalani, March 28.—Miss Moanaull.

For Waimea, per schr. Kilohana, March 28.—J. B. Hunter and wife, W. Armond, F. Gardner.

For Sydne, per schr. Alameda, March 29.—Professor Hart.

For Lahaina, per schr. Noeau, March 30.—J. P. Cooke.

SAILING VESSELS FOR HONOLULU.

Due in March.

Vessel. From.

O. M. Kellogg, Am. schr. (K.), Gamble

Gamble, Am. bg ... Clipperton Island

Albany, Ger. bk ... Westport

S. D. Carlton, Am. ship ... Hongkong

Republ., Ch. ship ... Newcastle

King Arthur, Br. ship ... Newcastle

Blairmore,